Vor. XXV/1....No. 7,989.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY 7, HE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 13.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE PRUSSO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866.

In sy ite of the many denials, rumors of a Prusso-Russis in alliance continue to prevail. It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the Unif ed States into the alliance, with a covereign cets blishment in the Mediterranean Sea, and guaranter's that nation highly favorable commercial ad-

Loxbox, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866-Evening. It is said that the questions pending between the United States and Frazer, Trenholm & Co., have been amicably settled, whereby the vestels in dispute, new lying at Liverpool, and all the other property,

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1806. The British Admiralty have resolved to keep a strong force of gunboats on the China seas, to prevent

Lownon, Tacaday, Nov. 13, 1866. The Jamaica Committee has unanimously resolved to indict Gov. Evre for murder.

THE ARMY NOT TO BE INCREASED BY A LEVY St. Petenssono, Tuesday, Nev. 13, 1866. The statement that the Russian army was to be increased by a levy, is unfounded.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1666 The King, to-day, formally opened the session of he Danish Chambers. In his speech on that occazion, he said he was convinced that Denmark would soon regain her natural frontiers by a popular vote.

AMNESTY TO THE CANDIAN INSURGENTS.

Dispatches from the East announce that the Turkish Government has ordered a general amnesty to be granted to the insurgents of Candia.

Constantinorus, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866. The cholera has again broken out in this City.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.-The steamship Manhattan frem New-York, Oct. 31, arrived here to day and proceeded to

steamship St. Laurent, touched here to day en route to Havre.

STEAMSHIP PERUVIAN DISABLED. LIVERPOOL Nev. 13.-The steamship Perevian, which left Glasgow on the 8th inst., became disabled, and was obliged to

tand her pursengers at Ardrossaci. Scotland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The Cotton market is dull and droup-ing; Middling Uplands are quoted at 144d. The sales to-day

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13s-evening.-The market for Breadstuffs is firmer. Corn has advanced to 38/ \$\pi\$ 460 is for Mixed West-

em. Provisions are dull. Petroleum is quoted at $1/7 \approx 1/8$ for Refined.

TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13 .- The market for wools and yarns

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 13-Evening.-The Money Market is steady

United States 5-20s. 693 : Illinois Central Railroad shares, 732

The following are the closing prices of American secur.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, and

GREAT BRITAIN. CABINET COUNCIL.

CABINET COUNCIL.

The first Cabinet Council of the season was held in London on the 1st inst, and another was called for the 3d.

ATLANTIC CABLE HONORS.

Staff-Commander Moriarty, who distinguished himself during the laying of the Atlantic Cables had been recommended for the sonor of a Commandership of the Eath.

Staff-Commander Morfarty, who distinguished himself during the laying of the Atlantic Cables had been recommended for the bonor of a Commandership of the Bath.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFICIES FEDN THE QUESEC FIRS.
A subscription had been set on foot in London for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires in Quebec. It is headed by such contributions as the following: Mr. Thomas Baring, 2500 Giyan & Co., 2500. Coutts & Co., 2500. &c., &c.

SING GEORGE OF HANOVER.

The Morning Post says the Queen has placed St. James's Palence at the disposal of her relative, King George of Hanover.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF ROMBAY.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the last Derby Administration, had been appointed to and accepted the Governorship of Bombay.

ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Royal Commissioners upon army recruiting had recommended, it is said, the establishment of a training school for the army upon the same principle as those for the may;

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

An active emigration from Liverpool to Texas was in progress.

HEALTH OF THE HARL OF CLARENDON.

It is asserted that the reported fliness of the Earl of Clarendon was totally without foundation. His lordship was in Italy is the enjoyment of perfect health.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

MR. SEIGHT'S VISIT TO IRELAND—SPEECH ON THE IRISH

LAND QUESTION — MERCIND OF WORKINGMEN IN BUBLIS.

On the day following that on which the Doblin banquet to Mr. Beight took place, a depetation from the Cork Tanners' Club waited on that agentlemen and presented him with an advices to which his made a reply in which he dwell at a some length on the Irish hand question. The following embraces the principal portion of his remarks on this subject.

I believe that if in England and in Ireland the laws of politicisal economy were applied to land, we should find just as great as change from this point furward with regard to matters which are influenced by laws affecting land as we have found in past simes by the abolition of the laws which prevented the importation of ours. I reaember my lamonted friend Mr. Colbein, who was not likely to undervains the effect of free trade in corn, saying, on more than one occasion, that the gren who would bereafter entirely free the land and place the laws which regard to find on a just and astisfactory footing, would at least conference. He was no mean judge 3d such a matter and his opinion is weeth taking now, for he was not a man of violent party feeling at all, but ledged this question perhaps with a dispassional cases and intelligence which have never been exceeded by any public man among us. Now, there is this great difficulty in discussing the whole Irish question—the great Church party is the Tory party. The boundaries which mark out the limits of the established of the University. They think that if the Irish Church were got rid or—if the voluntary principle were established as the universal practice in Ireland that principle wore deviated have would be no tease and although the Church were got the Channel and could be added to the though the could be and the universal practice in Ireland that principle wore deviate has a dead to the the manner in Great Britain; and although if you were at the antipodes—I am appealing of the Church are of the earth, and there would be no tease and of the though as a political instruction wou

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

tenants are here, because you noting alone, have to act upon a great and a powerful body in Leaden. If you had a parliament in College-green, clearly the tenanty of Ireland, with the precent feeling an Ireland, would be able to force that Parliament to any measure of justice they named but, as you have to deal with a great Parliament sitting in Leaden, all the clamer you may make or the demands you may may from this side of the Channel come with a very feelile effect in Leaden, especially as it can only be represented by about 100 members, and of these it unfortunately happens that a considerable number are not withing to support the demands that are made. But if in Enghand the tenantry, and in Scotland the tenant farmers—the most capable, the most intelligent the best agriculturists, perhaps the world—if they were to lon in favor of measures, such as measures bostile to the game have, bestile to any injustice which is supposed to exist with regard to the improvement of tenantr — it would be quite impossible for the parliament to resist their demands. You see, therefore, the great difficulty you have to contend with. You have to wrest your rights from a Parliament sitting in London, to whom you send 105 members, perhaps had are not in favor of your rights, and therefore the 30 or more, so to say, are lost in the 600 they find there, and the effect on the part of your members to do anything is one of the most dischesive the first limits that any representative of the people can have to do. [Hear, bear! I have since I have since I have the some timberateming things that any representative of the people can have to do. [Hear, bear! I have since I have since

Northern people. Yet, even if the Conservative party had been willing to meance its adversaries, the result of the elections must prove that such a policy is absolutely deeperate. We entered but think that the President will show himself more amenable to public equinon than his countrymen at the crisis of a flercely conjected election believe. It must be remembered that all on which the districtful base their presages took place before the elections of October the 2th. Now, all accounts agree in representing the astonishment of the President and his friends to have been extreme when they learned the result of the voting. Our correspondent any it is understood that up to the last moment Mr. Johnson believed that the majority of the people were on his side, and that the elections would prove it. He has been efferously disappointed, but he must differ very greatly from all elber Americans if he cannot make up his mind to yield when he is beaten. At any rate, he will not want prodent connectors, for his friends are urging him to advise the South to accept the Ceastitutional Amendment. Both he and his adversaries have another ments before they will meet face to face at Washington, and there is full time for more moderate counteds to prevail.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEW-TOEK.

ton, and there is full time for more mederate counters to prevail.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK.

From The Times of Nov. 2.

The Americans boast with much reason of their City of New York. It is one of the handsoment, and will be one day one of the largest cities in the world. Its merchants are immensally wealthy, and they spend their wealth in the city whore it has been made. The English commercial magnate despises London. He must have a town-house, because he is forced to be in the city every day, or at ient several times a week. But a modest manuscen satisfies him within the tog and smocks of the metropolis. He is content with the regulation stucce of Ty-burnia, the two, or at most three, windows in front, and the unassuming drawing rooms which a very mederate number of guests fill to overflowing. If he desires rank, and whate, and enjoyment, he looks beyond Lendon, and his means are lavished on keeping up a county-house, with the issual apportenances. The same thing is true in a still greater measure of the aristocratic and landed classes. Lendon is not their some; they want a pred a terre during the few mouths of the

PRUSSIA.

A RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANUE. The Paris Presse of Nov. I has an article signed by

The Paris Presse of Nov. I has an article signed by M. Cucheval Clariguy, commencing with the statement that—

"The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignant Europe in 1861 by the Extradition Convention of Posen, of that permanent complicity which led the Nord to speak of Prussia as the traditional sily of Russia. It is a question of binding engagements entered into with reference to a special object and in anticipation of events already determinen upon.

After noticing the manner in which this alleged alliance has been effected, the article goes on to explain its object.

"If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks. Prussia will range hersolf on her side. If any foreign intercention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rety upon the armed cooperation of Russia."

MILITARY NEWS.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says the inventor of the Prussian needle gun has completed several new weapons, said to surpass the old ones in many respects.

A Boyal decree, dated Oct. 25, orders the disammanant of the fortresses of Saar Louis, Menta and Cobients. All field artiflery regiments are to be reduced to a peace footing.

THE FOLICY OF FEUSSIA.

I want to restate it here, with a little invitor "apain repeat the very untrue, and what I call the dishonorable comments which they have made upon it." It is the dishonorable comments which they have made upon it. It is the comments when they have made upon it. It is the comments when they have made upon it. It is the comments when the highest the comments were the comments when the highest restate the comments of the highest character, because I will venture to say that there are to be found among the English nobility families of as much perfect honorableness and worth as some of those to whom my plan would be offered. Therefore I am not speaking against the aristocracy or against the families, or against property, or against anybody or anything that is good. But I am of the highest that if Parliament were to appoint a minima sterling, and power to regorder settles in Ireland, it is probable that some of these great estates might be bought at a not rew unreasonable price. (Cheers, and a ronce. Could we not get them for nothing: "I ster me to the end of my statement. I am of opinion that it would be the cheapest money that the Imperial Parliament almost ever expended, even though it became posessed of those great estates at a price considerably above that which they would fetch if put up in roam market to morrow. I propose that it which I assume to be worth £1,000, and for which the price in the form Lord A, B, C or D. Well take the price in the form Lord A, B, C or D. Well take the price in the form Lord A, B, C or D. Well take the minimal processes of any kind, and he is not quite sure whether, when he has award a little moory, he will not take his family off to the United States. (Lond cheers—" but how to have any objection to become passessed of this farm? " No not the alightest, he would say. [Lond cheers and a Voice. He will come back again."] We will assume if you have the army which they have a supplemental to the propose and the market have a supplemental to the propose and the supplemental propose in The Paris Temps contains the following remarks on this subject:

The North German Confederation is completed, but that is merely the commencement of the task which the policy of Prussia has projosed as its object. The programme of Count Bismark is known, viz. to found German unity, and consequently to attract within the circle of the new confederation those countries of Germany which at present do not form part of it. All, sooner or later, are destined to come into the new Confederation—some of their own accord, some by complision. As for the secondary States of the South, Count Bismark reckons on their isolation and the sense of their own weakness. As to Austria, she has been beaten for the purpose of forcing her out of Germany, she will be ruined when the time has come for taking from her her German Provinces. With regard to the States of the South, a debate which has taken place in the Eaden Chamber shows how accurate have been the auticipations of Count Bismark. Wurtenberg and Bavaria emmot fall to follow the example of Baden, which appears to be auxious for an unconditional alliance with the Northern Confederation, and the King of Holand most likely is not under the libesion that the Prussian garrison will ever evacuate the fortness of Luxemburg. Sweden and Demmark are said to be competing for the alliance of Prussia. Finally, information to third we are disposed to attach some importance, directs attention to the relations between Prussia and Russia. There is a rumor of an alliance between these two powers, for the purpose of completing the dismemberment of Austria, and sharing the spoits between them. In order to obtain its end of a new and united German empire Prussia has but one straggle more to make—a struggle that is singularly unquil, because it will bring face to face the conquerva and the conquered—a country aggrandised by large annexations, and an Austria trying to make head against the discripation, disaffection, and disagreement of the readiions of the sout order, and to a resistance of the req The Paris Temps contains the following remarks on this an

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ADVISED TO VIELD.

TURKEY.

The Times, in one of those articles the unexpected appearance of which always marks an evolution in the Goversment policy, or a change in the views of the directing classes, has made light of the fate of Constantinople and of the Ottoman Empire altogether, while, on the contrary, attaching to the destinies of Egypt an importance sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shilling and of the hast soldier of England. How far will this new programme clitain the assent of public opinion in England? What chance has it of being accepted and approved by the Calinet of London? We do not pretend to know. We do know that Europe is passing through a criefs, and that the peace at Nikolsburg was only the lemma tion of its first period. ien of its first period.

THE INSURFECTION IN CANDIA.

Troops have been dispatched against three strong united ands of brigands in Thessaly.

ITALY. The early retirement of Baron Ricasoli was ex ected.

Baron Riessell has addressed a circular to the prefects of the

NEW-YORK BARLY TRIBUTED THURSDAY

A Vienna dispatch of Nov. 2 says: "Count Bel credi, Beron Beust and Count Maliath agree on all pents as to theme and foreign policy. Baren Beust entry into the Cabine has strengthened the Austrian policy of conciliation toward

An Imperial manifesto had been issued ordering the Russian military and naval forces to be raised to their ful strength by a levy of recruits throughout the whole Empire in the proportion of four to every thousand of the male population. The recruiting is to take place between the 15th of January and 15th of February acut.

FOREIGN COKRESPONDENCE.

LONDON. HE OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM-LEGAL COSTUMB -JOHN BRIGHT'S VISIT TO DUBLIS-THE TERRITO-RIAL ARISTOCRACY-THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF LORD PALMERSTON'S DEATH-JOHN DROWN'S MARCE -DEATH OF A NOTABLE CHARACTER-THE BUNT-ING SEASON IN ENGLAND-THE OPPONENTS OF THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE AND PROPESSOR BUXLEY-EXPECTED MARRIAGE OF AN AMERICAN LADY TO A TORY DUKE. From Our Special Correspondent.

Yesterday was the first day of Michaelmas term, always a great function in the legal world with us. The Chanceller entertains all the judges and Queen's counsel, the registrars of the Superior Courts, and the judges, secretaries at a full dress breakfast at noon. The great and small dignitaries take about two hours discussing the Chancellor's game pies and Badminton and chatting over the doings of the long vacation, and impending changes on the bench and at the bar, and then drive down in solemn procession to Westminis-ter Hall. Palace Yard is, of coarse, crowded to witness ter Hall. Palace Yard is, of course, crowded to witness the descent of all these great folks in full bottomed wire, silk stockings and tights, and their splendidly gold-embroidered State robes. There is, however, fittle of popular demonstration as a rule, such as is seen at the same place when the M. Ps. arrive in Hensons, on horseback, or walking, on the eve of a great debate or division. Yesterday, indeed, Sir Hugh Cairns, appearing for the first time in judicial robes, was warmly cheered, both outside and in the hall; but this is the rare exception. John Bull has still too auch ingrained reverence for the law to be hip-hipping round H. M's judges. As each judge descends from his carriage he falls into the procession, and marches solemnly into the Hall of the Henrys and Edwards, followed by his secretary, whose dress sword wards, followed by his secretary, whose dress sword generally is a visible annoyance to him, and who looks distinctly conscious of the bunch of ribbons fastened on to his coat collar, which does service in these degenerate days for a bag wig. The hall is pretty well crowded with the bar, in wig and gown, waiting for the opening of the courts, selicitors and their clerks, and unfortunate lay clients. These make there are now no sittings in Westminster Hall itself, but it is kept as a splendid passage room, with communications on one side with the Houses of Parliament, and on the other with the Law Courts. These last are miserable additions to the glorious old Hall, and will shortly, with the apphase of all men, be pulled down, and the courts will migrate to their new site between Lincoln's lim and the Temples. Shortly, did I write? Well, I sincerely hope it may be so. At any ratif the necessary act of Parliament has passed, so, without being over sanguine, we may, perhaps, hope to get justice housed, as she should be in England, within the next six or eight years.

You readers will probably be inclined to be contemptions over this method of opening the legal

remptuous over this method of opening the legal year, and to repeat many of Mr. Carlyle's contemptaous sayings as to clothes-horses and horse-hair. But the thing suits us; and remember, there is no shoddy about this procession, as there is about that of next week, on Lord Mayor's day. These elderly men in fall wigs (which, be it said with all deference to Carlyle, are the most satisfactory head-dress of a solemn kind yet invented, if we are to have any), are now day by day going to deal with the huge interests of this Empire, its awful accumulations of wealth, and the lives and liberties of its subjects; and there is not the lives are the now whose expine the faintest. the lives and liberties of its subjects; and there is not one man among them on whose ermine the faintest professional smutch rests; not one whom the most luckless of suitors would accuse of willful bias or partisanship in doing his duty five minutes after he had beer dismissed with costs, or sentenced to penal servitude. This is no small thing for a people to be able to say, after all; and even the unlucky parties following the great men in bag wigs and uncomfortable feelings, are all good hard-working barristers. No, there is no man in armor in that procession; no buncombe at all about it, and I would advise any American not entirely converted to justice in shirt American not entirely converted to justice in shirt sleeves, to make a point of being present at it for once when he chances to be over here. It occurs three times in the year, so the chances of attending

are numerous.

For political news, there has been John Bright's For political news, there has been John Bright's visit to Dublin. There were 500 persons at the banquet, including a good number of Irish members, with the O'Donoghue as Chairman; but on the whole, I doubt whether it was quite what its promoters had hoped to make it. Bright, however, was quite equal to the eccasion, and made a most skillful as well as the eccasion. The most remarkable part of it was cloquent speech. The most remarkable part of it was the proposal that the great absentee landlords, who, having also large English properties to look after and enjoy, vill never live in Ireland, such as the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Derby and the like, should sell their rich estates to a commission which should arrange for the purchase of the soil by the ten ants through the agency of an increased rent, so that at the end of 15 or 20 years, the "finist pisintry" should find itself owning the fee simple of that portion should find itself owning the fee simple of that portion of the Emerald Isle now owned by the Saxon. Two or three voices could not be restrained from shouting at this point: "Ah, but couldn't we get it for nothing?" to which suggestion the great tribune did not think it necessary to allude. Of course he was figured; assailed as a conflictor, robber, socialist, fercely assailed as a confiscator, robber, socialist, &c., in next morning's papers, and equally, of course, took the opportunity of the great workingmen's meeting which was held on the eve of his departure, to re-iterate his proposal, and set himself right on some points of detail. For my part, I think iterate his proposal, and set himself right on some points of detail. For my part, I think he is right, and hope he will fight his plan in the House next assumption that our territorial aristocracy are a blessing, our great object should be to have one of its members at the head of each center of civilization, in each rillage and hamlet—in short, to spread our blessings more evenly. It is perfectly manifest that a great landlord living in England can exercise no one of the most precious duties or functions of an aristocracy at an Irish castle; and if so, their lordships of the most price of the results and if so, their lorusures racy at an Irish castle; and if so, their lorusures would, I do think, be conferring a great boon on the country if they would condescend to sell lands they never see, at 15 per cent above their value, to the never see, at 15 per cent above their value, to the never see, at 15 per cent above their these lands. nation. Some of their families have held these lands since Strongbow's time, perhaps. Well, one is open to the sentimental side of the question, but then sentiment ought to draw residence after it. Strongbow was no absentee, I take it. I wish with all my they would seem to see it in this light, and so ex-tinguish all chance of the ory, "Can't we git them

for nathin," becoming serious.

We have past this week, the first anniversary of
Lord Palmerston's death, which took place on Oct. 27
of last year. The world certainly does slide with a of last year. The world certainly does side with a vengeance in our day, and it is instructive, if not encouraging, to see how she continues to spin around in her course without any apparent discomposure at the disappearance of eminent statesmen. We are already ball delivered of a Reform bill; the East is in a blaze, and Bismark has absorbed the best part of Germany in the name of "the nationalities"—an idea which was foolishness, to say the least, for the last of the Lord Liverpool and Canning school of statesmen. Doubtless there are few men who leave much real mark behind them, but it is nevertheless starting to think what a large place Lord Palmearing filled in the think what a large place Lord Palmerston filled in the think what a large place Lord Palmerston filed in the stage of Western Europe only 13 months ago, and to look round and see and feel already no trace of his influence left among us. After all, it is only what the world is pleased to call the fanatics—that small and much address band of when she is not worthy.

deeply on the great dial-plate of history. On the evening of this anniversary, I was en one of our bridges, over which a volunteer regiment was march-ing back from drill-marching at ease, with rifles stung over their shoulders. They were singing, as is their wont—not all together, but by snatches—first slung over their shoulders. They were singing, as is their wont—not all together, but by snatches—first one company and then another catching up the refrain, which swelled up, every now and then, along the whole column. For a moment I did not recognize the chant, but as the head of the column came close, the 'Glory Hallelujah' of your John Brown's March rung out, to my surprise and delight, and floated over the quiet waters of the Thames down below. As the last company filed away into the dusk, I couldn't help speculating whether in 50 years' time the eld New-England Puritan yeeman, the hard fighter in Kanses, who ended his days on the Virginia scaffold, would not count for more with our grand-children than the successful Premier, the Cabinat Minister of more than haif a century, who, during 11 eventful years, from the Crimean war to the time of his death, ruled England and her empire pretty much as he pleased. I came to the conclusion, without the least disparagement to the gallant old gentleman who lived his own kind of his bravely and honestly enough, that for one English speaking man who will at that time of day hunt out affectionately Lord Palmerston's last home in Westminster Abbey, a hundred will be achieved the interest of the wild into sattlement in the of day hunt out affectionately Lord Palmerston's last home in Westminster Abbey, a hundred will be making pilgrimages to the wild little settlement in the Adirondees, and drinking in strength of soul over the plain granite slab which covers all that could die of Capt. John Brown, the Abolitionist—which conclusion will, no doubt be counted crasiness by nine-tenths of my own countrymen, and even with you, who tove the grand old martyr, I doubt whether I could reckon on the project sanity.

grand old martyr, I doubt whether I could reckon on a majority, or a verdict of perfect sanity.

On the day of the anniversary there died here this year a notable character in his way, Davies, the Queen's huntsman, who first wore George the Third's livery as whipper-in to the royal harriers before the battle of Trafalgar. He was 65 years in that service, and became huntsman in 1821. A model man in his craft, tall, shight, resolute, hook-nosed, perfectly turned out, with the air of a national nobleman, and such a seat. I well remember the first time I ever saw him as a boy, when a friend gave me a mount for the meet at Maidenhead thicket, and the reverence with which he inspired me. It was so strong that I resolved to at Maidenhead thicket, and the reverence with which he inspired me. It was so strong that I resolved to follow him closely all day, and take a lesson from the prince of horsemen, which resolution bore fruit across some four or five fields, when I subsided in a big ditch and saw him no more. When a lad he must have often touched his cap to the clever young Secretary, who had been singled out by Lord Castlereagh, and for whom all men prophesised a great career. For Lord Palmerston was a realous hunter in the metropolitan counties during the years of the great war, and Lord Palmerston was a scalous funter in the motopolitan counties during the years of the great war, and
I have heard old sportsmen say, was one of the best
appointed men they ever saw in those days of rough
dressing and hard riding and drinking, and notwithstanding his dandyism, a thoroughly honest give-andtake rider across any country. Probably for unbroken
success in life in their different lines, no two Englishmen of this century can be named with the old premier and the old huntsman, who have left us on the
same day in these two consecutive years. Peace be same day in these two consecutive years. Peace be

Thinking of Davies reminds one that this week has lanking of Davies reminds one that this week has been the opening of the hunting season for 1866-67. In every county in England the opening meet has been held, and the serious outliness of slaying that most favored and sacred animal, the fox, according to the most scientific principles, has fairly commenced, and fills more than half the thoughts of thousands of squires, for the same of the principles of thousands of squires. farmers and others, up and down the country. Our hunting is still a thoroughly social, and in one sense, democratic field sport. I mean by this assertion that the costermonger on his Neiddy is as free to cauter up to the meet, and after the find, to take his line across the the meet, and after the find, to take his line across the farmer's fields and (if he can) crash through his fences as the noblest lord or the richest stockbroker out. How long it will last with the increased necessity for high farming on the one hand, and the scarcely suppressed hostility of an increasing number of the great game-preserving people and their keepers on the other, it is hard to say. Even now it is impossible to keep any foxes in many counties, and the master of the hounds is obliged to negotiate a supply of bagged ones from Leadenball Market, and turn them out the night

any loses in many localities, and the dispersion hounds is obliged to negotiate a supply of bagged ones from Leadenhall Market, and turn them out the night before a meet. But whenever the time comes, for-hunting will leave behind it none of the bitter memories which will one day cling round the system of game-preserving of these last 20 years.

The opponents of the Jamaica Committee have caught a Tartar this week. Mr. Huxley having joined the Committee, a writer in The Pall Mail Gazette ingeniously suggested that it was probably owing to "his peculiar views on the development of species." Whereupon the Professor writes to explain that it is neither in consequence of these views, nor for any particular love for or admiration of the negro, that he has been led to join the Committee, but because he has understood that English law "does not permit good persons, as such, to strangle bad persons, permit good persons, as such, to strangle bad persons, as such; " and calling attention to the fact that the be wholly insufficient to establish the charge upon which Mr. Gordon was tried, and that they can see no proof either of his complicity in the outbreak at Morant Bay, or of his having been a party to a general conspiracy against the Government. The Pro-fessor concludes: I entertain so deeply-rooted an objection to this method of killing people—the act itself appears to me so frightful a precedent—that I desire to see it stigmatized by the highest authority as desire to see it sugmatized by the inglest authors, a crime. This is the case of the Committee in a nutshell, and probably, after the first experiment, the other side will content themselves with accumulating ands, and beware of canvassing the motives of those who join in insisting that neither Whig nor Tors Governments shall be allowed to decide whether such deeds as those done last year in Jamaica shall be taken out of the cognizance of English law.

I hear to-day on what should be very good authority, that an American lady, the widow of an officer of your Army of the Potomac, is on the point of marrying one of our great Tory Dukes. I trust the rumor may be true; at any rate, it is ben trorate, and I give it for what it is worth, without the names, of course, as there is as yet no public announcement of the engagement. The more the nations intermarry the better for both sides, and there is no portion of our community which will benefit more by a strong nulsion of bland from sour aids then the infusion of blood from your side than the "creme d la creme," as they are wont to call themselves, an to be called, of our aristocracy. After the nevelty of the position wears off, however, I should question whether your charming country woman will not find her new life intolerably dull and conventional. It requires a life-long education to do the necessary routine business of English high life satisfactorily, and there is little time for anything else. T. H.

MR. BRIGHT IN IRELAND.

MPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT TO A DEPUTATION OF THE CORE FARMER'S CLUB-MEETING OF THE PUBLIN TRADES IN THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE-ADDRESS TO MR. BRIGHT-HIS SPERCH IN REPLY-PENIAN AND OTHER INTERRUPTIONS-THE ORANGE-MEN PRESENT-A STORMY SCENE-DEPARTURE OF MR. BRIGHT FOR ENGLAND, &c., &c.

As was to be expected, Mr. Bright's speech at the Rotundo banquot has given rise to an infinity of comment and criticism. The Tory papers assail it bitterly, and the and criticism. The Tory papers assail it bitterly, and the Whig papers, as a rule, do just the same. No one attempts to dony the truth of his statement regarding the dreadful misgovernment of this country in past times; few attempt to deny that its present condition is miserable; but they fasten on his proposition for improving it, and endeavor to raise a host of objections thereto. This is always the way with them. Suggest any plan whatsoever for absting in the slightest degree any of the acknowledged evils of this country, and they will proceed to show that it would never do. Now there is not in the whole world—negro slavery being happily abolished—an institution so universally condemned by enlightened men as the Irish Church establishment. Scarcely a man, outside of the churchmen themselves, and scarcely a publication of any note or character, ventures to defend it. But let say one set practically to work against it, propose to abolish it. churchmen themselves, and scancer, a photomer character, ventures to defend it. But let any one set practically to work against it, propose to abolish it, or to clip it down, or to reform it, and presently he is overwhelmed with objections, and, very likely, loaded with abuse. So as regards the land system, one may expose, condemn and denounce it pretty salely, but if he confines himself to so doing, he is challenged at once for his remedy. "What have you to propose!" he is asked. "What is the use of fault-finding if you can suggest no improvement?" Not that they want any improvement suggested or effected. "On that mine enemy would write a book," is their cry, for what purpose it is easy enough to understand. The moment any proposition on the subject is put forward, the querista feel happy. They can examine and dissoct it in a hostile manner, they can misrepresent, ridicule, and donounce it. Such is the treatment now hence given to John Bright's proposal for breaking up the large estates of absentee landfords and dividing them into lots of moderate dimensions among the working farmers. It is The Thurses ye, his that effort at constructive statements hap, and

PRICE FOUR CENTS. to describe as a scheme for the compulsory sale of those properties, little better in principle than a project of confiscation. Why not carry out the principle, they ask, in regard to other descriptions of property? What would Mr. Bright say to a proposition to take away his mills from him on a parliamentary valuation? But the truthis, Mr. Bright did not speak of a compulsory sale fat all. What he did propose was that a Parliamentary Commission should be empowered to treat for the purchase of the estates of absentee proprietors, a plan which would leave those men free to sell or not, just as they might choose—a very different thing surely from either a compulsory sale or, a confiscation. On the whole, the adverse criticisms on Mr. Bright's speech at the banquet are remarkably weak, and they will detract very little from the effect which it is calculated to have among importial and enlightened readers.

Mr. Bright's speech at the banquet are remarkably weak, and they will detract very little from the effect which it is calculated to have among impartial and enlightened readers.

I mentioned in my last letter that on the day of my writing, a deputation from the Cork Parmere Club has been with Mr. Bright and presented him with an address, expressive of their desire to see his view in reference to land tenure practically carried out in this country. The speech delivered in reply by Mr. Bright is regarded here as even of more importance than his oration at the hanguet. It was inferior to it in point of style; it was less studied, less poetic, and ranged over a less extensive belto of thought; but it his that is really the karnel of the whole Irish question, and the popular intelligence appreciates that fact. The honorable gentleman told the degulationists that if they had to deal with an Irish Parliament in College Green, this land question and all the other questions now agitated in Ireland, would be settled speedily enough. But their difficulty is that they have to deal with an English Parliament, sitting in London, out of all reach of the influence of Irish opinions. The Irish representation in that body'sis, he says, of very little account. The Irish members, even if they were all representatives of the popular will, are, and mant be, relatively few in number; the British representatives, ignorant of Irish affirms, and often having views directly contrary to theirs, will be dive or six to one against them. That, he said, is what bars the progress of useful legislation for Ireland, prolongs the existence of Irish grievances, and renders the people despairing and desperate. He could not have spoken truer words. The English Parliament may yet do some good for Ireland, but if so the good will come very late indeed in Angilo-Irish history. It may do some good for Ireland, but if so the good will come very late indeed in Angilo-Irish history. It may do some good for Ireland, and so long as the 'imperial' system exis

At the appointed hour last night the doors of this theater of the Mechanics' Institute were opened, at a charge of one shilling to the body of the room and sixpence to the gallery. Numbers, however, were let in free. A glance at the occupants of the gallery was oneigh to show that the political roughs were present in abundance, and meant to make their presence known. In the other parts of the room, also, there were representatives of the class. But "the Fenians" were not the only parties present with the intent of disturbing the proceedings. There were Orangemen also—a good sprinking of them. One of their organs had on the previous day given not only incitoments to such a course, but instructions for it. It recommended that a series of "questions" should be put to Mr. Bright. Those workingmen, it said, "do not usually submit to be muzzled. The room will probably contain 306. Among these will there be found one with the spirit and pluck to ask Mr. Bright," &c. "The workingmen are independent, outspoken, fearless men. They will not be tongue-tied by a few words or a card of invitation." And again: "Free expression of opinion, exiled fron the Rotunda, may find shelter among the workingmen of the Mechanics' Institute." Here were plain suggestions for interrupting and badgering Mr. Bright. Previous to his arrival and that of the gentlemen who accompanied him on the platform the noisy demonstrations had commenced. The Orange génilemen of tapping and clapping which they call the "Kentish fire," but such a hiss and a roar did it produce from the rest of the meeting that they combod thought it prudent to discontinue it, and there was no repof rapping and clapping which they call they "Kentish fire," but such a hiss and a roar did it produce from the rest of the meeting that they soon thought it prudent to discontinue it, and there was no repetition of the performance during the evening. They fenian party then began to chant their adaptation of the American song, "John Brown's body," and to sing with great gasts or We'll hang Judge Keegh on a sour applet tree, As we go marching on," although every one of them stood a chance of being tapped by a detective and marched on to prison for that same vocal performance. More than this, they cheered for the Irish Republic, for James Staphens, for Gen. Sweeny, for Col. Roberts, for Gen. O'Neill, and other prominent members of the Fenien fraternity, of both wings. I fancy arrests would have been made on the spot, cally that the Government did not wish to let John Bright see with his own eyes the very sunwary manner in which the "liberty of the subject" can be abridged in Ireland.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Bright made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by The O'Donoghue, Mr. James Haughton, and some other gentlemen, and was loudly applauded. Mr. Haughton took the chair, and proceeded to read a apsech, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted, but generally in a good-humored sort of way. He had not read twenty words when he was told to "shut up," and cries of "humbug" were occasionally heard. "Whatever might be the result of the present agitation" he said, whereupon a voice exclaimed "No more agitation in Ireland." He advised the people to endeavor to im-

up," and cries of "humbug" were occasionally heard.

Whatever might be the result of the present agitation he said, whereupon a voice exclaimed "No more agitation in Ireland." He advised the people to endeavor to improve themselves in all the relations of life, to become better husbands, better fathers, better citizens"—A, voice, "Better soldiers." He continued, "Whien would make the people so morally powerful that nothing they would demand in the way of political privilege or social improvement could be withheld from them." A voice—"At the point of the bayonet," A mannamed McCorry then came forward to read the address to Mr. Bright. He prefaced it with some remarks laudatory of that gentleman, and was doing as much for Mr. Haughton, when a voice oried out "cabbage," an allusion to the vegetarian principles of that gentleman was immensely enjoyed by the meeting, and at which none laughed more heartly than Mr. Haughton himself. The reading of the address having been concluded, Mr. Bright rose to speak. He was cheeved vociferously. Some few unmannerly remarks were made while he was speaking, but his tact and temper were such that he got over those little difficulties easily. The interruptions in fact were-slight, and it cannot be denied that on the whole he was heard with great attention. At all times during the evening the orderly people were the great majority; the diaturbers were comparatively few in number. Mr. Bright applied himself chiefly to exhibiting the unequal manner in which the electoral power is distributed through the country, and arguing that before freland can possibly get any good thing from the British Parliament, that body must be elected from a wider popular basis, and made to represent more trily the popular mind of the United Kingdom. He then defended himself from the misrepresentations of his speech at the banquet which have so freely been put forward by the anti. Reform new-papers. The concluding sentences of his speech, which were full of kindly sympathy for Ireland, were received with a

with a perfect hurricane of applause. Nothing to equal is was heard at the Rotunds meeting. The people literally bounded off their seats, hats, cape, umbrellas and hand-kerchiefs were waved frantically, and it was several minutes before the excitement subsided. The truth is, then, that the meeting in question, though somewhat boisterous in a portion of its proceedings, gave Mr. Bright an enthansiastic reception, and paid him the homage of sincere and heartfelt admiration.

Soon after he had concluded his speech Mr. Bright informed the meeting that, as he intended to proceed to Kingston that night and sleep on board the steamer, which was to start early next mening for Holyhead, it would be necessary for him to leave before the close of the proceedings. He then left, accompanied by The O'Donoghue, amid loud cheering. The subsequent portion of the proceedings were extremely noisy. Two delegates from London, who strove to address the meeting, scarcely got a hearing. The singing of "John Brown's body" recommenced, and, amid cheers for the "Irish Republic." the proceedings were brought to a close.

Mr. Bright left our shores at 6 o'clock this morning. The effects of his visit will long be felt on both sides of the English Channel. He certainly has made a heat of friends for the party and the principles of which he is so cloquent an advocate. And he has made friends for Irrand. His clear views of the wrongs by which she in afficient, his sympathy for her sufferings, his sur consideration for her faults, his admiration for het virtues, thus proclaimed to all the world, must have a beneficial effect on her faults, his admiration for het virtues, thus proclaimed to all the world, must have a beneficial effect on her faults, his admiration for het virtues, thus proclaimed to all the world, must have a beneficial effect on her faults, his admiration for het virtues, thus proclaimed to all the world, must have a beneficial effect on her faults, his admiration for het virtues, thus proclaimed to all the world, must have a b